

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,867. 號七十六百八千五萬一第一日八初月二年元統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1909. 大拜禮 號七十二月二年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THERMOS FLASKS

LARGE AND SMALL SIZES.

HOT or COLD beverages maintained at original temperature for 24 hours.

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LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[a30]

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LIMITED.

THE HOME OF THE VICTOR

NEW RECORDS
BY

EVERY MAIL

OVER 200 MACHINES

AND

10,000 RECORDS.

TO SELECT FROM

THE LARGEST AND MOST
UP-TO-DATE STOCK
IN THE FAR EAST.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [a40-2]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

THE GRAND HOTEL.
DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS.
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

F. DOMBALLE
M. MAILLE Proprietaires.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to
11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 9th May, 1907. [a374]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOWNES' GLOVES.

LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.'S

SOFT FELT HATS.

NEWEST STYLES IN

STRAW HATS.

SMART SHAPES IN

"WALK OVER" BOOTS.

"AQUASCUTUM" RAINCOATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1909

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY LTD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set EXPRESS CUSHIONS, patent invisible POCKETS Plates best Whitecord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:

12 Selected Ash Cues.
1 Butt. Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.
1 Long Butt.
1 Mid Butt.
1 Billiard Marking Board.
1 Dust Cover for Table.
1 Straightedge & Circle.
1 Best Spirit Level.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.

1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Set Billiard Rales, Framed.
1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Set "Crystalline" or "Benzoline" Bill. Balls.
1 Box Cue Tips assorted.
1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Box Cue Cement.
1 Box Silk Spots.
2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiard can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1904.

HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel Residents.

Electric Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Telephones on every Floor.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Ladies' Cloak Rooms.

Matron in attendance.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS,

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hoté at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a230]

KINGSCLERE' PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND MACDONNEL ROAD.

Telephone No. 134.

Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."

ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water

throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet, putting green and fine stabling for horses.

Proprietress, MRS. G. SACHSE.

BRASEIDE, PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.

Fine View of the Harbour.

Telephone, No. 690.

Apply to—MRS. F. W. WATTS.

"Brasiede," 20, Macdonnell Road.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

ORIENTAL HOTEL

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MRS. M. MATTHAEY, Proprietress.

A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort to Residents and Tourists.

Table D'Hoté at Separate Tables.

MODERATE RATES.

Telegraphic address: "Comfort," Hongkong.

For Particulars, apply to

M. MATTHAEY,

Proprietress.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

BOA VISTA

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA).

MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (a.s. *Siui An* and *Siui Tai*) daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEEN—CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA SHAMEEN."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.

M A C A O .

MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUMPAIRE.

Telegraphic address—"FAEMEE, MACAO."

SITUATED IN THE CENTER OF PRATA GRANDE.

Both Hotels electrically lighted and under experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER.

Proprietor.

HOTEL RIPOSO.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

THE attention of intending visitors to Eng-

land is courteously directed to the above

private Hotel, widely renowned for comfort

and its excellent English catering and cooking.

It adjoins good Golf Links and overlooks Sea

on South and West. Climate sunny and

bracing. Terms from 8/- per day inclusive.

Resident Proprietress Mrs. Gibson.

[265]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

OF

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

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INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

CHAMPAGNE
DE ST. MARCEAUX & CO.,
REIMS.

VINTAGES

1898 & 1900.

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY.

PER CASE 1 DOZ. QUARTS.
PRICE - - - - - \$52.00PER CASE 2 DOZ. PINTS.
PRICE - - - - - \$54.00

CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & CO.,
is the most Popular Wine in England
and Europe To-day and invariably figures
on the Menus of Banquets, Dinners, and
Suppers given by Reigning Monarchs,
Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds,
Sporting Clubs, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS.—

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [29]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Only supply for Cash.Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box. 94. Telephone No. 12.MARRIAGE
On the 20th February, at Bootle, Liverpool,
A. LEONARD LEITCH, of Shanghai son of
the Hon. George Leitch of Liverpool, to Nancy
MART, daughter of the late ROBERT LAW, of
Shanghai.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 27TH 1909.

THE news of the successful treatment of
leprosy which was communicated a few days ago to the Medical Congress now sitting at
Bombay indicates that a remedy has been found at last for the cure of this terrible
disease which has hitherto been regarded as incurable. Captain WILLIAMS of Bushire told
the Congress that as a result of experiments with Professor DRYCKE's remedy known as "Nastin," extending over a period of eight months, he had cured two lepers, two others had been approximately cured, and a fifth patient had remarkably improved.

Nothing is said in the brief telegram as to the stage the disease had reached in the patients referred to, but as the report covers a period of only eight months we assume that the patients who have been cured or approximately cured in that time could only have been in the initial stages of the disease. It is nevertheless a remarkable medical triumph. Nastin, the new remedy, has received a good deal of attention recently. The inventor of it is Professor DRYCKE, late Director of the Military School of Medicine at Constantinople. The new treatment was officially brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies early last year by Sir PATRICK MANSON, who suggested that Professor DRYCKE should be given the opportunity to

make a practical and exhaustive trial of his remedy at one of the Colonial leper asylums, and the institution at Mahatia, in British Guiana, was mentioned as offering special facilities for the purpose. The Government of the Colony readily acceded to Lord CHURCHILL's proposal to permit Professor DRYCKE, in co-operation with the Demerara Government bacteriologist and the medical superintendent to apply his remedy on an extensive scale at the Mahatia asylum at his own expense, being allowed such laboratory and other facilities as may be required in the course of his work. Accordingly Professor DRYCKE went out to British Guiana at the end of last year, and the remedy is now, we presume, under test.

The paragraph which we published yesterday as to inquiries being made as to the inaccuracy of the police in allowing bagatelle tables in various parts of the city was very timely, as a raid has just been carried out by the police on five establishments. In one was found a large roulette table but the others had the ordinary bagatelle tables.

Mrs West, the wife of a warden, and Mrs Ribeiro, appeared before the Magistrate alleging certain charges of assault and abusive language against each other. Apparently the parties had quarrelled over the child of one of the parties striking the dog belonging to the other. Recrimination followed and the Magistrate after hearing the evidence bound over both of them to keep the peace in a bond of \$100 each.

News has reached the East of the death of the Rev William S. Ament, D.D., a well-known missionary of the American Board. He came to China in 1877 and spent most of his time in Peking, where he was identified with a wide range of public interests. He was a conspicuous figure during and after the siege in Peking, both for courage and enterprise. At the Centenary Missionary Conference of 1907 he was Chairman of the Committee of Comity and Federation. For some time past his health had been failing and in December he was removed to America in a semi-unconscious state for a surgical operation. He died of cerebral affection at San Francisco last month. Dr Ament leaves a wife, who accompanied him on this sad journey, and a son who will shortly graduate from Oberlin College, Ohio.

A Chinese entered a house in Des Vouex Road and after terrorizing the old woman who was the sole occupant, he made off with a gold bracelet. The police got on his tracks and he was discovered trying to pawn the article. A struggle ensued during which the thief's arm was broken and he had to be sent to the hospital.

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The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, as indicated by the Chairman at our meeting on 12th September last, the time has now arrived when we find it necessary to call up fresh capital to meet the expense of the new South block. We have deferred this issue as long as possible, and as you will see from the advertisement appearing in the daily papers, there will be an issue of 8,000 new shares of \$50 each—that is at par; the first call of \$25.00 will be payable on 1st May next, ranking for dividend from that date. Due notice will be sent to each shareholder of the number of shares to which he is entitled. The balance of the capital will probably be required about six months later. The estimated cost of the new block is \$339,000. The iron framework has arrived and is being erected; the date for the completion of this part of the work is 27th May while the whole building is due to be finished 15 months later, or say August next year. I beg to propose the adoption of the following resolutions—

1. That the capital of the Company be increased to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 8,000 additional shares of \$50 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company.

2. That the said 8,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at par to all members of the Company registered as shareholders on the First day of March, 1909, in the proportion of Two New Shares for every Three Original Shares held by them and upon the footing that Fifty per cent. of the full amount of each New Share taken up shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company.

Mr. MARYLAND seconded and the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

The Bandmann Comedy Company returned to the Colony yesterday from Manila, where they seem, from the papers, to have had a most successful season. To-night they start their second season at the Hongkong Theatre with the very popular play "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." As most of our readers will be aware, this has proved one of the most successful of modern plays, and Mr. Bandmann's Company may be relied upon to do ample justice to it. The Company are remaining in the Colony for a week and the plays in their repertoire, advertised in another column, cannot fail to attract good houses.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

J. R. M. Smith \$100
Hon. Sir C. P. Chater 50
Carroll & Co. 50
E. B. & C. Telegraph Co., Ltd. 50
Melschers & Co. 50
G. N. Telegraph Co. 50
W. G. Humphreys & Co. 50
Reuter Brocklemann & Co. 50
J. D. Humphreys & Son 25
Johnson, Stokes & Master 25
H. N. Mody 25

TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

WAR ANTICIPATED IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, February 25th.

The situation in the Balkans continues gloomy owing to the uncertainty of Russia's attitude.

The Tsar has called out numerous classes of the best educated Reservists for six weeks' training.

This is the first time this has been done since the war with Japan.

The Russian newspapers appear to anticipate war.

LONDON, February 26th.

An easier feeling prevails on the Vienna Bourse.

One report has it that Russia will probably join in the representations of the Powers to Belgrade.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY.

LONDON, February 26th.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that in view of Germany expediting the building of her ships of the Dreadnought type, the Government will reserve to itself the power to alter its Naval programme beyond the Estimates, the additional cost being partly covered by loan.

PRINCE KUNI'S RECEPTION IN VIENNA.

LONDON, February 26th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph gave a banquet at the Hofburg in honour of Prince Kuni of Japan, the Japanese Ambassador and his staff being also present.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 26th.

The Naval Conference at its final sitting to-day signs a declaration embodying an agreement upon a large number of thorny points which have been satisfactorily settled.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NEI SAN PO."] THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

PEKING, February 26th.

Work will be started on the construction of the Yunnan section of the Canton-Hankow railway on Sunday.

NEW CHINESE CONSULATES.

PEKING, February 26th.

The Wai Wu Pu has advised the Throne to establish Consulates at Rangoon and Bangkok.

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO HONGKONG.

Early yesterday afternoon, in bleak, uninviting weather, His Excellency the Governor of Macao and his suite arrived in port in the Portuguese gunboat *Bio Lima*. Sonbor Rocadas is returning the recent visit of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard to Macao, and although the weather conditions yesterday were unfavourable, there can be no doubt of the cordiality of the reception accorded our visitors. When the *Bio Lima* came to an anchor a salute from H.M.S. *Tamar* welcomed the distinguished guest, who was met by Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C. Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, and Lieut. Beckwith, Assistant Harbour Master. His Excellency called upon Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton on H.M.S. *King Alfred* and also on Commodore Lyon on the *Tamar*. A guard of honour from the Rajputas was drawn up at the landing stage, and the bands of two regiments struck up the Portuguese National Anthem as His Excellency and suite landed at the wharf steps. After inspecting the guard of honour Sonbor Rocadas and his suite took chairs for Government House, where they dined with His Excellency the Governor and many prominent residents of the Colony who had been invited to meet the guests.

His Excellency the Governor of Macao afterwards attended a reception given in his honour at Duxbury by Mr. Leiria, the Consul, and later a reception at the Luisitano Club and returned to Macao by the gunboat in the evening.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The annual two days' exhibition of flowers, fruit and vegetables promoted by the Hongkong Horticultural Society was opened yesterday at the Botanic Gardens, which were as usual placed at the disposal of the Society. Unfortunately the weather was most disagreeable and militated against the popularity of the event, though when the atmosphere cleared a little in the afternoon there was a fair attendance of the public. Their enjoyment was much enhanced by the pleasing selections discussed by the band of the Rajputas under Bandmaster Coke.

It is satisfactory to record that the entries were quite up to the number of former years, a fact which indicates that the Society is attracting a few new exhibitors, and the general all round improvement noticeable in the display calls for congratulations to all concerned. Cut flowers were more numerous than before and table decorations came out strong, almost double the number of last year being shown.

The exhibition was well managed, Mr. Gibbs discharging the duties of secretary very satisfactorily while Messrs. Barton, Tuthill, Ho Kom Tong and Choo Leep Chee proved themselves hardworking members of the committee. It should be added the decisions of the judges gave every satisfaction. Those who undertook the duties of adjudication were: General exhibits, Messrs. J. Barton, S. T. Dunn, W. Craddock and W. J. Tuthill. Table decoration, Mrs. Pollock and Mrs. Turner. Gardens, Messrs. Dunn, Gompertz, Gibbs and Barton.

Judging was completed before tiffin and in the afternoon the exhibition was thrown open to the public. At five o'clock the ceremony of handing over the prizes was performed by Mrs May, who was rewarded at the close with hearty cheers.

Appended is the complete prize list:

PLANT IN POTS—OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENS.

Class 1. 6 pots of Annuals or plants raised from seed the same season—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Class 2. 3 pots of Flowering plants other than annuals—1, Mr. Choo Leep Chee; 2, Miss Wallace.

Class 3. 3 pots of Fan Palm (Livistonia chinensis)—1, Mr. D. Dorabjee; 2, Mrs. Bell.

Class 4. 3 pots of Daisies other than Fan Palm—1, Miss Wallace; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Class 5. 3 pots of Rose—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Choo Leep Chee.

Class 6. 3 pots of Freesia—1, Mr. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. D. Dorabjee.

Class 7. 3 pots of Geraniums—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Choo Leep Chee.

Class 8. 3 pots of Camellias—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Choo Leep Chee.

Class 9. 3 pots of Dahlias—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Class 10. 3 pots of Phlox Drummondii—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 11. 3 pots of Carnations and Picoos—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. D. Dorabjee.

Class 12. 3 pots of Dianthus, other varieties excluding Carnation and Picoos—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Class 13. 3 pots of Pansies—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 14. 3 pots of Violets—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Class 15. 3 pots of Mignonette—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mrs. Jordan.

Class 16. 3 pots of Nasturtium (Tall varieties)—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Ladies' Recreation Club.

Class 17. 3 pots of Nasturtium (dwarf varieties)—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Class 18. 3 pots of Narcissus—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Choo Leep Chee.

Class 19. 3 pots of Azaleas—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 20. 3 pots of Ferns, excluding Maiden Hair Ferns—1, Mrs. Ho Tung; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Class 21. 3 pots of Dahlias—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mr. D. Dorabjee.

Class 22. 3 pots of Marguerite (Chrysanthemum frutescens)—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Ladies' Recreation Club.

Class 23. 3 pots of Primula—1, Mr. Choo Leep Chee; 2, Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Class 24. 3 pots of Paeony—1, No exhibits.

Class 25. 3 pots of Salvia—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Class 26. 3 pots of Chinese Orchids—1, Mr. Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the annual prize distribution of the Kowloon British School, which took place yesterday morning. Many parents of the pupils were present and His Excellency's arrival was announced by the scholars singing a stanza of the National Anthem. The Governor was accompanied by Miss Henniker and Captain Simson, Private Secretary.

Mr. JAMES, the headmaster, in opening the proceedings said:—Your Excellency, As this is the first occasion on which you have honoured us with your presence it has occurred to me that you might be interested in a short summary of the history of the school from its foundation. The school buildings were presented to the Colony by Mr. Ho Tong and the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Henry Blake on July 20, 1900. The school was formally opened by His Excellency Sir William Gascoigne on April 19, 1902. The school commenced its actual work on May 5, 1902, with thirty-three European pupils of both sexes. It had been decided that only pupils of European parentage on both sides were to be admitted. Accommodation had been provided for a maximum of 80 pupils and when this maximum was reached two years later the Government opened a similar school—the Victoria school—on the Hongkong side. This naturally reduced our numbers and we have never again reached our maximum. As a matter of fact the lean years which unfortunately set in, and which meant that firms were reducing the number of European officials, decreased our numbers still more, until in last September we had sunk as low as 39. Our numbers at present are again up to 70—an increase of about 50 per cent in the course of four months. I have venture to express a hope that those figures constitute a sort of barometric indication that trade is improving and that the Colony has already entered on a new era of solid prosperity. The late Governor, after an exhaustive inspection of the school, was good enough to make an entry in the log book—it was not on the occasion of a prize distribution—and to say that he highly approved of what had always been the school ideal—to train the girls and boys in the way best calculated to make them behave as ladies and gentlemen. The curriculum of subjects has been frequently altered as the result of experience and changed conditions. It has remained fixed for the last two years, the present Inspector of Schools being reported to have said that he had no further fault to find with it. I do not consider that the average pupil at this school— we have, of course, had some brilliant exceptions—is as far advanced as the average pupil of the same age in a school at home. I give what I consider to be the reasons for this: 1.—The non-continuity of study. The length of a school generation here is about two and a half years. Pupils join and leave during any and all months of the year. In 1902, 81 pupils attended, the greatest number present in any one day being 60, and the average number 45. 2.—The difference in age. Pupils are admitted to this school at ages varying from 5 to 17 years. This means that every teacher has to take at least two classes simultaneously. 3.—Sickness. Pupils are kept at home by anxious parents more often than they would be in England. 4.—Climate. In the summer the heat of the sun, typhoons and rumours of typhoons interfere sadly with the regularity of attendance. 5. It seems rather un-sportsmanlike to mention the fifth reason—the number of birthdays. I have not yet detected any pupil in the possession of more than one birthday in any one year, but at one time there was keen competition in attending a record number of birthday parties and in taking a record number of school days to recover from the effects of the good things consumed. This state of things was so bad one year that the Inspector of Schools dwelt strongly on it in his report, and, as showing the interest of the Imperial Government in one of the least of Hongkong institutions, the Secretary of State wrote asking the Governor to use his personal influence to improve the regularity of the attendance at Kowloon school. I am glad to be able to say that the complaint on this score has been of late years, almost, but not quite, reduced to a minimum. This school was the first in Hongkong to celebrate Empire Day. We have loyalty observed it ever since and have appreciated the honour conferred upon the school in 1902 in being invited to be the guests of His Majesty's Representative on that day. In the course of seven years 259 pupils have passed through the school. During that time there has been no serious accident among the pupils or any fatal illness while resident in the Colony. The latter fact speaks well for the healthiness of Hongkong. For many years I have applied to the Government for a playground, but was always met with a regretful refusal as the cost was prohibitive. In the course of the last few weeks I am glad to be able to state that, through the persistence of the Inspector of Schools and the kindness of the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, the play-ground has become an accomplished fact. I shall bring my summary to a close by giving a list of our benefactors. In the course of its existence the school has received gifts from Mr. C. W. Dixon, H. E. Sir William Gascoigne, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Mr. C. W. Jack, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Keswick, and the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving. For the wherewithal to revive prizes year after year we have relied on the generosity of those long-suffering gentlemen the Hon. Mr. Gresson, Messrs. E. Shewan, J. R. M. Smith and the Kowloon Dock Co. (Applause).

Mr. WOLFE, the Inspector of Schools, before reading his report, prefaced it with a few general remarks on the year's work. He stated that the school year had been a distinctly successful one, and that there was very little adverse criticism in his report. He was glad to note that in spite of an epidemic of measles last year the average attendance was only one point less than in 1902. There had been an increase of something like \$300 in fees collected in spite of the fact that the attendance had fallen slightly. The standard of work had been well maintained, except in the subject of hygiene which in British schools seemed to be somewhat neglected. This subject required a little more attention than it had received in the past. They were very much indebted to the Vestry of the Kowloon Church for allowing them to use portion of St. Andrew's ground, which adjoined the school, as a playground. The speaker could not see why residents of the Peak did not take greater advantage of this school. The cost of pupils attending this school was \$100 per head, and it seemed hard that the taxpayer should have to pay this amount while so many members of the community did not take advantage of the school.

The INSPECTOR then read his very satisfactory report, which was received with much applause. The Governor was then asked to present the prizes.

His EXCELLENCE.—Mr. James, Ladies and gentlemen. You have given us a very interesting account of the origin and history of this school, and I think I recognise it as an abridgement of a most admirable appendix to an article published in the *Federal Magazine* of August 1907 by Mr. Irving on Education in Hongkong. Those who have not read that article I would recommend to do so, because it is a most admirable summary of the general objects and method of instruction in Hongkong. I was very glad to hear from you, and from the Inspector of Schools, that the average attendance has increased so very largely since last September. I trust that the average during the coming year may equal and exceed what it has been for the last two years, which I am sorry to say, has been somewhat less than it used to be before. I realise the difficulties which surround the system of education in this Colony, and which the Headmaster has pointed out to us: the differences in ages of the pupils; the difficulties of climate; and of typhoons and so forth; and also the short residence of parents in the Colony. But for my own part I anticipate rapid strides in this Colony as soon as the railway shall be opened, and that revival of trade which we all anticipate shall take place. I think the future of Kowloon will be assured, and I shall have to face the problem here, as elsewhere, of inadequate staff, just as we have had to discuss the question of inadequate playgrounds in the past. I am very glad to be able to congratulate you on the fact that we have in a certain way, by the kindness of the Church Body, not that difficulty for the present. It is one to which I have, since I have been here, continually given attention, but the configuration of the ground surrounding this school is such that it seemed practically impossible to provide a playground until, on the suggestion of the Inspector of Schools, we were able to secure a plot of ground belonging to the adjoining church.

The Inspector of Schools told us just now that he was somewhat disappointed that more patronage was not given to this school by British residents here. I confess that I, too, have been surprised at this. The fees of this school are very low, so much so that each pupil costs \$112, and the total expense of the school to the Colony is \$5,432 a year. Every facility in buildings and so forth has been given, and I should like to see among British residents in this Colony greater appreciation of what has been done. More over I especially would like to say that they should pay attention to those two points which have been dwelt upon so strongly by the both Headmaster and the Inspector of Schools, that is to say that they should use their efforts to see that the children go pure only to school every day, and that they do not take unauthorised holidays owing to the excesses of many birthdays and a half years. Pupils join and leave during any and all months of the year. In 1902, 81 pupils attended, the greatest number present in any one day being 60, and the average number 45. 2.—The difference in age. Pupils are admitted to this school at ages varying from 5 to 17 years. This means that every teacher has to take at least two classes simultaneously. 3.—Sickness. Pupils are kept at home by anxious parents more often than they would be in England. 4.—Climate. In the summer the heat of the sun, typhoons and rumours of typhoons interfere sadly with the regularity of attendance. 5. It seems rather un-sportsmanlike to mention the fifth reason—the number of birthdays. I have not yet detected any pupil in the possession of more than one birthday in any one year, but at one time there was keen competition in attending a record number of birthday parties and in taking a record number of school days to recover from the effects of the good things consumed. This state of things was so bad one year that the Inspector of Schools dwelt strongly on it in his report, and, as showing the interest of the Imperial Government in one of the least of Hongkong institutions, the Secretary of State wrote asking the Governor to use his personal influence to improve the regularity of the attendance at Kowloon school. I am glad to be able to say that the complaint on this score has been of late years, almost, but not quite, reduced to a minimum. This school was the first in Hongkong to celebrate Empire Day. We have loyalty observed it ever since and have appreciated the honour conferred upon the school in 1902 in being invited to be the guests of His Majesty's Representative on that day. In the course of seven years 259 pupils have passed through the school. During that time there has been no serious accident among the pupils or any fatal illness while resident in the Colony. The latter fact speaks well for the healthiness of Hongkong. For many years I have applied to the Government for a playground, but was always met with a regretful refusal as the cost was prohibitive. In the course of the last few weeks I am glad to be able to state that, through the persistence of the Inspector of Schools and the kindness of the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, the play-ground has become an accomplished fact. I shall bring my summary to a close by giving a list of our benefactors. In the course of its existence the school has received gifts from Mr. C. W. Dixon, H. E. Sir William Gascoigne, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Mr. C. W. Jack, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Keswick, and the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving. For the wherewithal to revive prizes year after year we have relied on the generosity of those long-suffering gentlemen the Hon. Mr. Gresson, Messrs. E. Shewan, J. R. M. Smith and the Kowloon Dock Co. (Applause).

Mr. MITCHELL, with whose name the toast was coupled, made a happy reply in which he remarked that they were all aware that shipbuilding had been for many years one of the principal industries of the colony. It had grown considerably within his recollection and he had been almost 25 years in the colony. He remembered that among the first engines built here the indicated horse power was 300. Now it was nearer 4000. This illustrated the progress that had been made. He thought however it would be some time yet before they built Pacific liners here. In Hongkong there was no paternal government as in Japan, which had wisely stimulated its engineering and shipbuilding by means of subsidies, enabling them to compete with those on the Clyde and elsewhere. We did not want paternal government. We were able to do the work ourselves. He believed that we had the capabilities for building Pacific greyhounds as well as our friends on the Clyde or on the North East coast. What our enterprising neighbours, in the islands in the North could do, so might we in Hongkong. To do so in this age of competition engineers and shipbuilders must be up-to-date and employ methods which were conducive to economy. The speaker then proceeded to indicate the advantages of internal combustion engines over the old steam engine, and concluded by asking the company to drink to the prosperity of engineering and shipbuilding. (Applause.)

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Songs were rendered in the course of the evening by Messrs. Chapple, Hill, Bridger, and Nye.

LOCAL SPORT.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS ARE:

GYMKHANA.
BUFFS REGIMENTAL GYMKHANA AT HAPPY VALLEY.LEAGUE FOOTBALL.
NAVAL YARD V. Y.M.C.A.

R.A.M.C. V. B.O.C.

FOOTBALL.
H.K.F.C. V. H.M.S. BEDFORD.LEAGUE CRICKET.
H.K.C.C. "A" V. H.K.C.C. "B."

R.E. V. POLICE.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

LEAGUE TABLE.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TABLE UP TO DATE:

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drew	Points	Per cent.
Civil Service	13	10	1	2	9	81.81
H.K. "B"	10	9	1	0	8	80.30
Hongkong "A"	10	6	1	3	5	71.42
Telegraphs	13	8	3	2	5	45.45
Craigengower	13	3	5	5	2	25.00
R.G. Artillery	11	3	7	1	4	40.00
Kowloon	12	2	9	1	1	63.63
Royal Engineers	9	1	7	1	6	75.00
Hongkong Police	11	1	9	1	8	80.00

N.B.—A win counts 1 point.
A loss " -1 "
A draw " 0 "

SOLDIERS' CLUB ARMY AND NAVY CHALLENGE CUP.

ANNUAL DINNER.

INSTITUTION OF SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG, TO THE NUMBER OF OVER SEVENTY, SAT DOWN TO DINNER IN THE HONGKONG HOTEL LAST NIGHT. THE GATHERING WAS OF A MOST ENJOYABLE NATURE AND ITS IMPORTANCE WAS REFLECTED IN THE INTERESTING SPEECHES WHICH WERE MADE IN THE COURSE OF THE EVENING.

Mr. P. W. ROBERTSON made a general chairman, the vice chairs being occupied by Messrs. T. Skinner and W. C. Jack respectively. Among those who supported the chairman were Messrs. Gray Scott, R. Mitchell, A. Bain, J. F. Miller, R. M. Dyer, etc.

Dinner over, the CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of "The King," which having been duly honoured.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the toast of "Engineering and Shipbuilding in Hongkong." In doing so he briefly indicated the scope of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, pointing out that it was incorporated eighteen years ago by a small but zealous body of engineers and shipbuilders, its objects being the improvement of the scientific knowledge of its members and the furthering of the interests of engineers and shipbuilders, and at the same time to promote social pleasures for its members. At that time its membership consisted of about a dozen: to-day it numbered about 300. The institution was in a flourishing condition financially, their position having been greatly improved through the exertions of their vice-President, Mr. Skinner, in getting the rental of their premises and taxes reduced by about \$150 per month. Prior to that their condition gave cause for anxiety and there were fears entertained that they might have to close the institution, but happily that contingency had been averted, and they might anticipate a career of continued usefulness. He appealed to local engineers to show a little of the zeal of the founders, two of whom were present in the persons of Mr. Bain and Mr. D. Macdonald, and went on to speak of the progress which engineering and shipbuilding had made in the colony during the last two decades, in proof of which he had only to look at the vast establishments guided chiefly by Europeans and equipped with the latest and most modern appliances. This placed Hongkong in a position to cope with anything in the way of repairs, and he hoped the day was not far distant when we should see our excellently equipped yards building Pacific greyhounds as well as our friends on the Clyde or on the North East coast.

What our enterprising neighbours, in the islands in the North could do, so might we in Hongkong.

To do so in this age of competition engineers and shipbuilders must be up-to-date and employ methods which were conducive to economy. The speaker then proceeded to indicate the advantages of internal combustion engines over the old steam engine, and concluded by asking the company to drink to the prosperity of engineering and shipbuilding. (Applause.)

The Buffs beat the King Alfred saw a finish which surprised all present, the sailors winning by two goals to nil, and the Buffs thereby meeting their first reverse since their arrival in Hongkong.

BUFFS V. H.M.S. "KING ALFRED."

This match took place on the Naval ground, and quite unexpectedly ended in a win for the sailors, who gained an advantage by the heavy state of the ground. The teams lined up as follows—

Buff—Fitzpatrick, Tampsett and Bartlett; Dare, Wren, and Holloway; Kelly and Brewster; Taylor; Drew and Barker.

King Alfred: Tugwell; Cardale and Lantern; Richardson, Hall and King; Evans, McLean, Fleming, Lee and Hobbs.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed-Liebers, P.O. Box 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 25. CONDUIT ROAD (Clifton Gardens) from 1st of May, 1909. Apply to H. BRODERSEN, Care of THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD., King's Buildings, Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [396]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"KLEIST." Captain R. Mayer, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at NOON. NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [5]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST." having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 5th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th March, at 9:30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 9th March, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [5]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Goods will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 5th March, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 5th March, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [3]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A T MESSRS. JAY'S LIMITED. TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th February, 1909, commencing at 10:30 A.M.

SUMMER DRESS-S. HATS, TRIMMINGS, VELVET, GLOVES, COBSETS, VELVET, PLAID RIBBON, BELTS, SILK BRAIDS. WHITE ALPACA, APPLIQUE ALGECETTES, FLOWERS, GREEN LEAVES, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [382]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

T HE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On MONDAY, the 1st March, 1909, at 11 A.M., at No. 12, Wyndham Street,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED, Comprising—

TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS with GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and MOROCCO COVERED DINING ROOM CHAIRS, DOUBLE and SINGLE BRASS and BRASSMOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, MARBLE-TOP SIDE-BOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAGGON, GLASS CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, ENGRAVINGS, BRUSSEL'S CARPETS, ELECTRIC CHANDELIERS, &c.

A Quantity of PLANTS in POTS. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [383]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Merchants and Commission Agents heretofore carried on under the Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & CO." at Victoria, Hongkong, up to the 30th day of April, 1907, has been from the First day of April, 1907, assigned to and will henceforth be carried on by WALTER CLEMENT DREW and JOHN OWEN HUGHES together under the said Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & CO." on their own account, and who will be responsible for all debts and engagements of the said business as and from the First day of May, 1907, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said business in the regular course of business. WITNESS our hands at Victoria, Hongkong, the 25th day of February, 1909.

HANNAH WICKING, the Executrix of HARRY WICKING, Deceased, by her Attorney MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS, W. CLEMENT DREW, J. OWEN HUGHES.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned will Close their Hongkong Branch on the 23rd last, and have APPOINTED MESSRS. A. B. MOULDEE & CO., their Agents in Hongkong as from 1st March, 1909.

CASTLE BROS. WOLF & SONS, Per WM. W. WILSON. Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [39]

NOTICE

MESSRS. JAVARMAL TEJOOMAL & CO., beg to give Notice to the Public that they have CLOSED their business in Hongkong and Canton and they will not be responsible for any Business transacted in their names by their late employee DOHILANAMAL LALCHAND, or any other person.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [390]

NOTICE

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FLOWER SHOW.

IN the BOTANIC GARDENS.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 27TH FEBRUARY: Open 10:30 A.M. to 3 P.M., Admission 50 cts. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M., 20 cts.

Tea will be obtainable on the Grounds.

By kind permission of Major EVANS and Officers, the Band of the 13th Rajputs will play on both days from 2:30 to 6 P.M.

L. GIBBS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 20th February, 1909. [356]

H.K.A.A.A.

THE SECOND RUN in connection with the Broke Cross-Country Challenge Cup will take place TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), Feb. 28th, at 3:30 P.M., over a Course in Kowloon. Starting on the track. Entries at the post or to undersigned.

H. L. O. GARRETT, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [372]

G RAND PRODUCTION OF

"THE SILVER KING"

BY THE KOWLOON DOCK A MATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1909, AT KOWLOON DOCKS, AT 9 P.M. In Aid of Local Deserving Objects.

Launches will leave Blake Pier at 8:30 P.M. returning after performance.

PRICES— \$2 & \$1.

Naval and Military in uniform—50 cts. each. Plan now open at S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD. J. COLIN OWEN, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [381]

WANTED.

FOR the BRITISH CONCESSION, AMY, a CHIEF CONSTABLE to superintend a small force of 6 NATIVE CONSTABLES, and whose principal duty will be to look after the cleanliness of the Concession. Salary \$100 per month with quarters, and medical attendance. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, British Concession, AMY, not later than 5th March, 1909.

Amy, 16th February, 1909. [362]

AUCTIONS

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R. Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 15th November, 1908. [124]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAYTON, Manager. Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [45]

ICE

1 CENT PER POUND.

MANUFACTURED from Pure Distilled Water. Quality unexcelled. For Sale at our Depot No. 51, Des Vaux Road.

Send for Pass Book or Tickets.

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [343]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

Special Selections for South China. CHINA EXPRESS CO.

3, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Shipping and Insurance Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 25TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, Hongkong, up to the 30th day of April, 1907, has been from the First day of April, 1907, assigned to and will henceforth be carried on by WALTER CLEMENT DREW and JOHN OWEN HUGHES together under the said Firm name of "HARRY WICKING & CO." on their own account, and who will be responsible for all debts and engagements of the said business as and from the First day of May, 1907, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said business in the regular course of business.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1909, at NOON, for the purpose of Receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing a Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1909, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TONES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [334]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12:30 P.M., THIS DAY (SATURDAY), 27th inst., to receive Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1908, and the Reports of the General Managers.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th instant, to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [340]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTIETH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of Receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th February to 4th March, both days inclusive.

By Order, C. PEMBERTON, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [335]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12:30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th March.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd inst. to the 9th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after the 1st March, the Selling Price of Ice, will be Reduced to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after the 1st March, the Selling Price of Ice, will be Reduced to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [311]

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HELPLESSLY BEDEIDEN.

WAITING FOR DEATH.

OLD LADY IN CEYLON TELLS OF HER REMARKABLE RESTORATION BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

One of the chief causes of the enormous popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—at the present moment undoubtedly the most widely-sold medicine in the world—lies in the fact that they are almost equally efficacious and promptly-restorative in their action on the old of both sexes as on the young and middle-aged. The many testimonials received from grateful elderly persons who have been cured by their use give ample proof of their usefulness to men and women past the prime of life; as an example may be quoted the case of Mrs. Rebeca Karunatileka, a lady belonging to one of the best families in Ceylon. From her address, No. 1,039 Peradeniya Road, Kandy, Ceylon, Mrs. Karunatileka writes as follows:

"I am now sixty-one years of age, and for the past three years until lately I suffered from excruciating pains in the head, loss of memory, high palpitation of the heart, and a number of other complications which I can find no words to adequately explain. The pains in the joints were so severe that I could not get up from my bed; or even talk to the visitors who often came to see me. My nights were very restless, and I well remember some which brought me not a wink of sleep. My daughter who always attended me got thoroughly run-down through worry and anxiety on my behalf."

"I tried many kinds of medicines with no benefit whatever, until at last it seemed that I was on the verge of death. The cup of misery and suffering after her restoration to health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, more and more biting. It was when in this sad pit of despair and agony that a little book reached my hands which contained some trustworthy testimonials regarding the marvellous effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I determined (although I never dreamt of a cure) to give these Pills a trial. I sent for a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to my great relief, and to the astonishment of my friends and relations before I had finished the first bottle I felt that I was regaining strength and appetite. Then, as I continued taking the Pills, the dizziness in the head, those gnawing pains in the joints, the difficulty of breathing, and the loss of memory left me, and I could relish my food with appetite, and work and walk again as I did in my younger days."

"I offer my sincere thanks for the great good I have experienced from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and give my entire consent for this testimonial to be used." In addition Mrs. Karunatileka generously allows her photograph to be published showing how she looks after the miraculous restoration of health which her letter so vividly describes.

The secret of the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in curing ill-health lies in the simple fact that they are the greatest blood-purifying, blood-strengthening, and blood-making medicine known to medical science. Bad or weak blood is the cause of most diseases. Good blood drives out disease. Among the many maladies for which these Pills are the proved remedy are:—Anaemia, Debility, Nervous break-down, Indigestion, Liver complaint, Headaches, Malaria, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Bore-Bore, Eczema, Scrofula, Skin eruptions, the special ailments of ladies, and the after-effects of Fevers, Dysentery and Chills. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 Mex. per bottle or 6 bottles for \$8 Mex.

THE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN JAPAN.

Dr. J. Ingram Bryan, of Kobe contributes the following interesting article to *The International*, a London monthly review:

To the modern student of human affairs nothing can be more interesting or significant than the remarkable revolution now going on in Japanese society. Though a process of evolution neither violent nor obtrusive, it is nevertheless fascinating, for-reaching, and effective. Forty years ago these islands were peopled with millions of serfs at the mercy of unscrupulous lords and an irresponsible militarism; to-day they form a clean and united empire of free men, struggling steadily and fearlessly to fit themselves for the responsibilities of liberty and achievement.

And yet, notwithstanding the quietness and expedition of its evolution, Japanese society has not so far attained that degree of development recognised as beyond the crucial period of a nation's life. The influx of Occidental ideas, and the consequent breaking down of class distinctions, that followed the restoration of the monarchy and the reorganisation of the Government on a modern footing, resulted in an upheaval of Japanese society, whose contending interests it is still difficult to disentangle, and whose certain destiny is yet impossible to foresee. Although social discontent is manifestly widespread, it has not so far succeeded in finding a voice more violent or a method more menacing than what is represented by riots and strikes, with a considerable increase of crime; but it is evident that with a general growth of education and a resultant appreciation of rights, disaffection will tend more and more to assume an organised and effective form that will compel attention and accomplish the will of the people. The fall of the old Japanese nobility that ensued upon the abolition of the Shogunate, has unfortunately not been followed by the rise of a middle class equally able to supply the restrictive and directive influence for which the masses had for ages been accustomed to depend upon the daimyos. There has not come into existence even a political party capable of commanding the respect of the nation, which less a great leader inspiring the confidence and claiming the allegiance of the entire nation. The common people, deprived of their old feudal masters, have yet found none to whom they will render homage. They evince no high opinion for either the prestige or capacity of constituted authority. The Emperor has it true, been brought out from the seclusion of the past, but his Majesty is regarded as a being apart from the ways of men; too much of the heavens to be soiled by molestation with anything so earthly as politics and society. He is a deity too benignant to have much practical influence upon people who fear only the gods that can do harm. Him they worship, and for him they are willing to die, in accordance with their patriotic creed; but he

has no place where he is most needed—in the evolution of modern Japanese society. Naturally, therefore, on the political and social processes of the masses, magnates of a lower order of rank have even a lesser influence. Their voices, more than their virtues, appear the popular subjects of public attention. In the vernacular Press peers, and other persons of position, are made the butt of constant ridicule, and subjected to the unchallenged censure of the community. Political parties most of all are at a discount among the Japanese of to-day. They command little influence and less respect. The *Taiyo*, an important review published in Tokyo, unblushingly declares that the majority of Japanese politicians are in office only what they can get out of it for themselves and their friends. Personal and selfish motives are freely ascribed to the originators of political movements, and charges of dishonesty and corruption are now as flagrant and frequent as abroad. The unward spirit of trickery in politics is said to pervade the political and industrial sphere as well. The love of gambling and reckless speculation is certainly becoming a more pronounced feature in all departments of Japanese life. This has not had a little to do with the present prevailing depression in trade and industry. The people say that the fountain-head of all the nation's evils inheres in the government. Nor can it be denied that many of the defective features of the Japanese society are most marked in the political arena. In old Japan internecine squabbles and petty personal rivalries were carried on with discreet secretiveness; but to-day unscrupulous and contending ambitions flauntingly collide in the stage of public curiosity and opinion. Nor are the people less reticent in denouncing the childishness and levity of their superiors. Indeed, one of the most constant surprises in modern Japan is to hear the upper classes openly injured by a people whose ancestors not more than a generation ago, in fear of personal violence, knelt in abject awe before each passing deity as to a demi-god."

This regrettable absence in Japanese social and political life of any strong and stirring personality instinct with a capacity for initiative, and leadership to higher things, is probably due to the fact that the remnants of the disintegrated nobility still extant and insisting on the direction of affairs, are largely the relics of an obsolete society never calculated to produce that quality of genius necessary to unravel the complexities of politics and control the destiny of a modern State. Long before the revolution that inaugurated the era of the Meiji, the daimyo under the Tokugawa supremacy had become an unfortunate class. Their inherited yet unnatural privileges prevented them from coming in contact with the practical realities of life and government; and this fatal exclusion from affairs exposed them to the evanescence and mental dulness resulting from luxury and general inactivity. The condition of Japanese aristocracy immediately prior to the fall of the Shogunate was in fact not altogether unlike that which prevailed in the Roman and Byzantine empires, when wealth and power conferred the right to licentious extravagance and capricious cruelty. In all branches of Japanese society it is a noticeable fact that most of the successful and efficient leaders owe nothing to hereditary rank or pride of blood.

This rapid and remarkable downfall that those who forty years ago were the virtual rulers of the country have now suffered in the estimation of the masses, is fraught with certain ominous considerations for the future of the empire. If the nobles and their necessities have in a brief period so far lost the confidence of the nation that they are now relegated to merely decorative functions, the time cannot be far distant when they will cease to play even this effaced rôle in Japanese politics; and then the present tendency, where personal character rather than fortuitous station becomes the determining factor in leadership, will have full sway. In the present unstable condition of social and political life in this country it is impossible to measure what a brief season may bring forth. The next forty years may indeed witness changes so revolutionary that beside them those of the past few decades may appear trivial and insignificant.

There is no doubt that the present tendency of Japanese society is toward more democratic institutions. Though the national government is in theory constitutional, it is in practice clanish and oligarchical, not more than seventeen in a thousand of the population having any voice in the election of its members; and even the representatives elected by the few are overridden by the clans at the top. There is literally a labour vote in Japan. But the voice of democracy, already loud in the land, is encouraged by a recent assurance that an extension of the franchise may be expected. The business men, which form so potent a force in politics abroad, have hitherto held aloof from the arena in Japan; but the events of the last twelve months have shown that this is no longer to be the case. The avowed intention of the Government to continue increasing the tariff on imports has so shaken the foundations of the nation's foreign trade that the merchant class is now forced to accept the political responsibilities it has too long shirked. The fact that in the recent general election many of the candidates put forward by the business constituencies were elected by overwhelming majorities, is significant of the spirit of rising democracy that is destined some day to assume the reins of power in Japan.

How far the present revolution in Japanese society is expected to proceed quietly to the end of its course, is a problem about which opinions in this country are not agreed. There are those among the Japanese themselves who fear that the authorities are too burdened by the prejudices and anachronisms of old government to escape the folly and danger of playing on the hole of the asp. The Government's attitude of suppression towards every desire of the people after a representative interest in national affairs and especially toward all movements of thought calculated to interfere with imperial policy, tends to excite suspicion and discontent, and is to some extent responsible for the influence socialism of a radical kind is gaining among the masses of the people. Their newspapers are suppressed, their conventions put under the ban, and their champions imprisoned, but they continue to exert an influence on the community. The policy of the authorities in cutting off all avenues by which independent news of the insurrection in Korea can reach the outside world, is creating a feeling that the Government is unwilling to expose its Korean campaign to the light of public opinion. Both in the vernacular Press and among the people one is constantly made aware of the want of confidence that prevails regarding the sincerity and wisdom of government authority. The danger lies in the fact that it is only the most prudent and persevering exercise of authority and the sense of good leadership, that can avert the disaster that threatens the present revolution in Japanese society. There appears to be no method of controlling minority movements except force. What the disaffected classes want is sympathy and leadership in the matter securing the rights to which constitutional government entitles them. With the increased cost of living the labourer's life in Japan is every year becoming more oppressive and wretched. There is a constant stream of population from

the rural parts to the large cities, until agriculture is neglected, and industrial centres oversupplied. Immigration being out of condition is menacing to a degree. "The moral degradation among the factory hands is appalling," says Mr. Teijima, director of the High School of Technology in Tokyo, one of the most intelligent and sympathetic students of social and industrial condition in Japan. The same expert authority draws a very pessimistic picture of the Japanese labourer generally. The vast majority of them, he says, spend their time out of shop in drunkenness and debauchery. Unlike those in Great Britain, the United States and Germany, they make no homes; family life brings them neither pleasure nor comfort. Not only so, but as a class they take no worthy or intelligent interest in their own trade; they are simply coolies, rather than artisans, of the poorest class, whose only motive to labour is mere subsistence. There is only encouragement to them to become skilled labourers, and they can never regard themselves as members of respectable society. Add to these convictions of Professor Teijima, the further consideration that these people will probably never be accorded their rights till they are able to assert and maintain them, and the disrepute in which the ruling classes are held is accounted for, and the uncertainty of the future becomes obvious.

The Japan of to-day is awaiting her social and political Messiah to save the nation from the disintegration and despair which must follow absence of moral and spiritual ideal. In morals, politics and religion, the mind of the whole Japanese nation is adrift, eagerly scanning the horizon for some safe landing-place. Opinions as to present needs are numerous and conflicting. Some aver that only Christianity can save the day; others that the nation can be moral and efficient without any religion; one cries out for good government and another for more practical ethics and more extended educational facilities. Meanwhile the process of evolution and revolution takes its way, and its most significant feature is an eclecticism highly coloured by British and American influences and ambitions. Beneath it all there is an undertone of hopeful indication that Japan will some day realise that only by cultivating the soil and sowing the seed that have produced all that is most desirable in the civilisation of the West, can she expect to achieve her true position among modern nations.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 26th at 11.25 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in North China, Korea and over the Japan Sea, and moderately at nearly all other stations.

The highest pressure is now over the Gulf of Pechili and surrounding coasts, and appears to have shifted slightly to the eastward since yesterday. It is relatively low upon eastern shores of Japan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood, Fresh E. winds, cloudy, hazy. Fresh to strong winds, overcast.

Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, overcast.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lumocks, Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Fresh E. to S.E. winds, cloudy.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Colombo* will leave for Saigon on the 5th of March at 10 a.m. The P.M. str. *Zia* sailed from Yokohama on the 26th inst., and is due to arrive in Hongkong about the 8th p.m. The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver p.m. on Wednesday the 24th inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

As your teeth are wanted to last for years to come begin now to use

Calvert's
Tooth Powder

However perfect your teeth may naturally be, they still require, and will well repay, the slight trouble and the short time you should daily give to their care.

The regular use of Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder ensures a complete antiseptic cleaning, helps the toothbrush to do its work easily, pleasantly, and thoroughly, and thus assists your own efforts towards keeping the teeth in the best possible condition.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores, F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

"Gentle, Refreshing, Non-Irritating, Tan-Remover."

KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING during the summer.

Bottled in 14, 19, and 24 oz.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

75

JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April 1907.

1261

SIEU TING

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Constitution Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

127

The Perfect Emulsion.

Angier's Emulsion is entirely different and superior to all other emulsions because it combines the remarkable healing properties of our special petroleum with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites. Angier's Emulsion is at once an unequalled lung remedy, a great aid to digestion and a pleasant tonic that benefits the entire system. It is unquestionably the most palatable emulsion and it agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs. If you have tried other emulsions and found them distasteful, buy a bottle of Angier's and note the difference; it is almost like cream and you are sure to like it. Angier's Emulsion is invaluable for coughs and lung troubles.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

"FAR SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER EMULSIONS."

Dear Sirs.—I have used Angier's Emulsion in a number of chest cases, notably in cough following Influenza, and in the later stages of Bronchitis in children, and have never known it to fail. In one case of advanced Phthisis it gave a good deal of relief. After trial in a multitude of chest cases I consider it far superior to all other emulsions. —L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

"THERE IS NO BETTER TONIC."

Dear Sirs.—In all cases of chronic cough, and in all wasting diseases, adult and children, pulmonary and gastro-intestinal, there is no better tonic than Angier's Emulsion. I prescribe it to more than half my patients. You may make use of this testimonial minus my name. —L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.



In three sizes.
Of Chemists.

PREMIUM BONES

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable by periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from 240 to 240,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT
AND
GERMicide.

PULICIDE.

MOST EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING PLAGUE, CHOLERA, MALARIA, ETC. BY DESTROYING FLEAS, MOSQUITOS AND ALL NOXIOUS INSECTS AND VERMIN AND ALL DISEASE GERMS.

AS SUPPLIED TO AND RECOMMENDED BY THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG, AND USED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHEAP. HARMLESS. CONVENIENT. EFFECTIVE.

DIRECTIONS.—A tea-spoonful (quarter pint) to be added to a pailful (three gallons) of water. To be used for washing floors, clothes, utensils, etc., etc.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

123

JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHIPSHING, British str., 26th Feb.—Canton.
FOOSHING, British str., 1,423, Lishan, 26th February.—Moj 26th, February, Coal-Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GLAMORGANSHIRE, British str., 2,692, H. C. Harris, 25th February—London 10th Jan.
Singapore, 19th Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAIRUN, British str., 636, J. W. Evans, 26th February—Swatow 25th February, General—Douglas, Lopraik & Co.
HEIMDAL, Norwegian str., 762, T. Johnson, 26th Feb.—Moj 19th February, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HELENE, German str., 771, Jessen, 26th Feb.—Swatow 25th Feb., General—Jensen & Co.
JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 623, A. Hansen, 26th Feb.—Pakhoi and Hoihoi 25th Feb., Pigs and General—Jebae & Co.
KLEIST, German str., 5,123, R. Mayer, 26th February—Bremen 13th January, Mail and General—Melschers & Co.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 26th Feb.—Canton.
NORD, Norwegian str., 733, G. Hurlstone, 26th Feb.—Swatow 21st Feb., Fish and Rice—Aurand Thompson & Co.
RIO LIMA, Portuguese freight, 720, Iedoso, 26th Feb.—Macau 26th February.
SHAOHING, British str., 2,614, Feb.—Canton.
SILESIA, Austrian str., 3,340, E. Radonich, 26th Feb.—Shanghai 21st Feb., General—Sander, Wieland & Co.
SPEZIA, German str., 2,626, Gerstenbauer, 26th Feb.—Manila 22nd February, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. Sommerville, 26th Feb.—Manila 23rd Feb., Tobacco, Hemp and Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
WINNIBAGO, British str., 2,265, Bowden, 25th Feb.—San Francisco 5th Jan. and Moj 20th Feb., Bulk Oil—Standard Oil & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
26th February.
Fooling, British str., for Canton.
Gravata, British str., for Newcastle.
Hindol, Norwegian str., for Canton.
Speria, German str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

26th February.
BINHTHUCAN, French str., for Hongay.
CHENAN, British str., for Canton.
HANGSONG, British str., for Swatow.
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
LOOSOK, German str., for Bangkok.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE, Brit. str., for Singapore.
OANFA, British str., for Kuching.
SHAOHING, British str., for Shanghai.
SUKUWA, British str., for Manila.
TAIYUAN, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

February 26th.
ABERDEEN DOCK.—
KOWLOON DOCK.—Tarlac, H.M.S. Hart.
Dilly, Looak, Likiu, H.M.S. Belford, Hanoi.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—H.M.S. Taku.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,
ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS,
TO PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC
PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"SILESIA,"
Capt. Radonich, will be despatched as above
TO DAY, the 27th Feb., at NOON.

This Steamer has ample accommodation for
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor and
stewards.

For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [3]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEEN-
SLAND Ports, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"ALDENHAM,"
Captain St. John George, will be despatched
as above on THURSDAY, 4th March, at
5 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-
visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [333]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA
COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA

VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
GYMERIC	4,002	J. G. A. Hall	On 11th March.
KUMERIC	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 8th April.
INVERIE	4,789	R. J. Horie	On 6th May.
SUVERIE	6,232	W. Shotton	On 3rd June.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. [8]

Hongkong, 17th February, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOB	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST"	Saturday, 27th Feb., at NOON.
MANILA, SAMARAI, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	Saturday, 27th Feb., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday, 5th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINZESS ALICE"	Wednesday, 10th Mar., at NOON.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	About Saturday, 6th Mar., at 9 A.M.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

THE Steamship
"FLINTSHIRE,"
will be despatched as above on or about
the 26th March, 1909.

For freight or passage apply to
JAEDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [378]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VEHICLE'S NAMES	FLAG & B&I	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th March, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	NORE	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th March.
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	About 26th March.
BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ALANDUSA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hans	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 2nd March.
BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 8th March.
BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	k. w.	Babel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 22nd March.
BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 13th March.
BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	YEDDO	Dan. str.	k. w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 15th April.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	CONSTANTIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Maguen	MELCHERS & Co.	On 3rd March.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	SALAZIE	Fr. str.	—	A. Keith	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 2nd March.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Mar., at D'light.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th Mar., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUZA MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. Grossch	MELCHERS & Co.	On 16th March, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	MELCHERS & Co.	On 16th March, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	GYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	Wm. Wade	MELCHERS & Co.	On 18th March.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Ma. hison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd March, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TOLEDO MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Harrison	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	On 16th Mar., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ALBENGA	Brit. str.	—	J. Minssen	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 18th March, at 7 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	GHAZEE	Brit. str.	—	N. Yagi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 11th March.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 16th March, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 16th March, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	Lee	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 6th March, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TIJILWONG	Jap. str.	—	Deinat	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 10th March.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHIPEHNG	Jap. str.	—	Bradley	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 20th March.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	URHONGSHING	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 2nd March, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NANCHANG	Jap. str.	—	F. Wheeler	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 2nd March, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KLEIST	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th March.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	J. A. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 16th March, at 9 A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NEBA	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 1st March, at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PALMA	Brit. str.	—	R. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd March, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. W. Almond</td		

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Correspondence for EUROPE, via SIBERIA, is forwarded from HONGKONG by all vessels sailing for SHANGHAI.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalmatia and Siberia.

5th March	at 7.45 a.m.
12th March	at 11.45 a.m.
18th March	at 8.15 p.m.
26th March	at 11.45 a.m.
1st April	at 8.15 p.m.

The Chigo Maru, with the American mail is due to arrive here to-morrow, at 6 a.m. The Nero, with the French mail of the 29th January, left Saigon on Friday, the 26th inst, at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 1st prox, at day-light. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 26th December.

RON

PER

DAYS

Manila, Yap.	Friedrich Wilhelmshafen
Simpson's, Herbertshofen	Matapi
Samrai, Sydne	Hobart, Launceston
New Zealand and Dunedin	
Tientsin	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	
Manila	
Macao	
Nagasaki	
Amoy and Foochow	
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama	
Hoikow, Tournai and Quinhone	
Hongkong	
Shanghai	
Chenian	
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	
Swatow	
Saigon	
Cebu and Iloilo	
Macao	
Sumatra and Sourabaya	
Manila	
— MARCH —	
Onsang	Monday, 1st, 9.00 a.m.
Kaifong	Monday, 1st, 11.15 a.m.
Sing	Monday, 1st, 11.15 p.m.
Shantung	Monday, 1st, 3.00 p.m.
Yuenang	Monday, 1st, 3.00 p.m.

FINEST
OREGON
APPLES

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

38

TO-DAY.

Sale, Stock-in-Trade, Messrs. Jay's Ltd., Mr. Geo. P. Lamont, 10.30 a.m.
25th Ordinary Annual Meeting, Hongkong
Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., noon.
26th Ordinary Annual Meeting, Hongkong
Ice Co., Ltd., 12.30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.
EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATION.

February 26th

ON LONDON:	1/84
Telegraphic Transfer	1/84
Bank Bills, on demand	1/84
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/84
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/84
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/84
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight/1/84	
ON PARIS:	2184
Bank Bills, on demand	2184
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2224
ON GERMANY:	1774
On demand	1774
ON NEW YORK:	424
Bank Bills, on demand	424
Credits, at 60 days' sight	438
ON BOMBAY:	1304
Telegraphic Transfer	1304
Bank, on demand	1304
ON CALCUTTA:	1304
Telegraphic Transfer	1304
Bank, on demand	1304
ON SHANGHAI:	748
Bank, at sight	748
Private, 30 days' sight	753
ON YOKOHAMA:	844
On demand	844
ON MANILA:	85
On demand—Pesos	85
ON SINGAPORE:	744
On demand	744
ON BATAVIA:	1044
On demand	1044
ON HAIPHONG:	144/4 pm.
On demand	144/4 pm.
ON SAIGON:	88
On demand	88
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.35
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	\$59.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent
Chinese 20 cents pieces 57.96 discount
Chinese 10 " 88.30 "Hongkong 20 " 77.00 "Hongkong 10 " 87.40 "

OPIUM.

February 26th.

Malwa New	\$1,070/1,080 per picoul.
Malwa Old	\$1,090/1,100 "
Malwa Older	\$1,110/1,130 "
Malwa V. Old	\$1,140/1,180 "
Persian fine quality	\$1,020
Persian extra fine	\$880
Patna New	\$1,040 per chest.
Patna Old	\$1,075 "
Benares New	\$890 "
Benares Old	" "

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'s REGISTER.

F. 26th.

Barometer 9 A.M. 30.00	Therm. (Wetbulb) 9 A.M. 62
Barometer 1 P.M. 29.96	Therm. (Wetbulb) 1 P.M. 62
Barometer 4 P.M. 29.93	Therm. (Wetbulb) 4 P.M. 62
Thermom. 9 A.M. 64	Therm. Maximum 64
Thermom. 1 P.M. 64	Therm. Minimum over night 62



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

52

Known in Hongkong
for
Half a Century.

1745

BEWARE OF WHISKIES

Sold under Similar Names.

Known in Hongkong
for

Half a Century.

1745

Known in Hongkong
forKnown in Hongkong
for

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY



Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude

Readers set for themselves that those in a position to pick and choose—whether they are Royal Persons, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception unhesitatingly select Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneus relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Backache
Influenza	Lassitude
Indigestion	Neuritis
Sleeplessness	Maturity Weakness
	Fatigue
	Brain-Fag
	Quinsy
	Malacia

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of the Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royal and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: A. & G. Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Stravagno, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 1/- Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.

By Appointment

to H.M. the King.

BOVRIL

is ALL beef-prime beef in a readily digestible form.

That is why BOVRIL is so invigorating a beverage, so strengthening a food, why Cooks find it so useful, why Doctors and Nurses recommend it, why the sensible housewife will have nothing in place of it.

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED

DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sclerosis, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disease Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The Root of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy is Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils, immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above symptoms with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

AGE OF LUXURY.

BERLIN'S NEW ERA OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Prince Bismarck's reiterated appeals to the German people to show the old Prussian spirit of thrift and economy appear to be justified. In the old days when Germany was poor, and the exhausting effect of the Napoleonic wars was still felt, it was no unusual circumstance for poor officers to go to bed rather than spend their money on gas and candles. To-day, as the following dispatch shows Berlin is witnessing a display of luxury and magnificence unprecedented in its history, all classes appear to be increasing their expenditure, with utter disregard of the moment of coming taxation.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily Mail* last month said:—

PRODIGAL BERLIN!

Prince Bismarck's renewed warning in the Prussian Diet yesterday against the evils of extravagance, comes at a moment when the German people are experiencing what is perhaps the most luxurious period in their history.

The round of Court festivities which is now in full swing in Berlin is accompanied by a display of extravagance without parallel in the German capital. The magnificent jewels and dresses at the imperial "drawing-room" represent the high-water mark in the era of luxury toward which the "new Germany" has been advancing in the past five years.

The Chancellor's first appeal for "simplicity and economy," in November fell upon deaf ears. The wealthy classes have prepared for the current season on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. Dinners and balls have been arranged with an absolute disregard of expense. Gowns costing from £100 to £400 have been freely ordered. The Berlin costumiers have ransacked the emporiums of London and Paris to satisfy their customers' demands. Furs costing from £1,000 to £3,000, and hats at £20, £30, and £50, have found eager buyers. Boots and slippers ornamented with jewels have been sold at prices as high as £10 a pair.

Jewellers have been compelled to stock hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of precious stones where tens of thousands sufficed before. One firm in Unter den Linden has sold £75,000 worth of pearls alone in the past few weeks. Among them was a single necklace costing £250,000, which a Berlin tradesman bought for his wife.

The sums spent on the luxuries of the table rival the fortunes lavished on dress. Although Berlin has lately witnessed the opening of three great "hotels de luxe," the counties new restaurants and cafés are doing a brisk business, lasting from eight in the evening till daylight.

The desire to outdo one another in providing rich food and rare wines has resulted in unrestrained competition between the most fashionable hosteries. The chefs have orders to spare no expense in devising viands calculated to tickle the palates of the wealthy.

People who used to be satisfied with a light supper costing five shillings, with a bottle or two of inexpensive wine, now insist upon a meal of seven or ten courses, with wine of good vintage, which costs from twenty-five to forty shillings a cover.

Cigars at seven shillings apiece are frequently asked for. Gambling at clubs and private houses is said to be taking place for incredibly high stakes. Motor-cars are counted by hundreds and small fortunes are daily spent on flowers. So-called "high-life" resorts have sprung up in all parts of the city.

The desire to spend money lavishly infects all classes. The attempt to ape the extravagances of the rich is believed to be bringing thousands of the moderately well-to-do to the brink of financial ruin, while scores of the wealthier citizens are said to be living far beyond their means.

There will be an enormous exodus in February to the Riviera, Switzerland, and Monte Carlo, where many Hotels now cater almost exclusively for wealthy Germans.

Your leading article remarking that Prince Bismarck's homily applies to England as well as to Germany has been telegraphed to Berlin, and is published with obvious relief as evidence that the Fatherland is not the only sinner against the laws of plain living.

THE LEGEND OF EVIL.

ORIGIN OF A KIPLING BALLAD.

Thus Noah spoke him fairly, thin talked to him severely,

As thin he cursed him squarely, to the glory of the Lord.—

"Devil" also the ass that bred you, and the greater as the fed you—

Devil go with you ye scapleen!" An' the Donkey went aboard!

An' the Devil gave for answer:—"Evict me if you can, sir!

For I came in wid the Donkey—on your honour's invitation."

"Trix Liked on Evil." (Kipling.)

The source from which Mr. Rudyard Kipling drew his "Legend of Evil" is disclosed in the quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, published last month. It was from the "Tales of the Prophets," translations of some of which by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, M.A., F.S.A., are published in the report.

The following is the text of "The Devil and the Donkey":—

"The Ark was built, and Noah was shepherding the animals, two by two, into it.

"And the last animal that entered was the donkey; and the cause of its delay was that Ibis (the Devil) was holding its tail. And Noah thought that the donkey was refusing to enter of its own accord, and he said to the Devil: 'Enter, O accused one!'

"And the donkey entered, and Ibis with him. And when Noah saw him in the ark, he said to him: 'Who gave thee permission to enter?' and Ibis answered: 'Thou didst give it me; for thou didst say: "Enter, O accused one!" and in all creation there is none called "Accused" but myself!'

"How Noah got his name.

It is not generally known that Noah was so called on account of the greatness of his lamentation for a sin which he once committed.

What that sin was, is related in the story of Noah and the Four-eyed Dog. Noah, seeing a dog with four eyes, thoughtlessly exclaimed, "How ugly is that dog!" whereupon the sensitive beast remonstrated with him, asking whether he blamed the picture or the Artist.

"For if it [the blame] be on the picture, did I choose to be born a dog? If it be on the Artist, no shame can fall on him. He doth as He willeth."

And, hearing this, Noah wept and lamented bitterly.

Then there is a story of Moses, telling how, at the age of three years, sitting on Pharaoh's lap, he stretched out his hand to Pharaoh's beard and pulled some hairs from it. The monarch was not unnaturally angry, and declared that the child was his enemy, and must be put to death. Asa, Pharaoh's wife, saved Moses by a simple stratagem.

She brought two bowls, one containing fruit and one containing stones, and set them before Moses. That discriminating infant selected the bowl of stones, and Pharaoh, seeing thus that he was but a child who knew not what he did, consented to spare his life.

ADAMS' WOOING.

Adam, according to these tales, was the first to pray to Muhammad, who was the very first creation of Allah, though he did not appear on earth until the completion of the prophetic series. Adam, having been created, walked alone, till Allah, in compassion, created Eve.

"And when Adam saw her he loved her, and stretched out his hand to her, but the angels withheld him from her and said: 'Adam, thy hand from off her!' And he said: 'Why should I raise my hand from off her seeing that Allah created her for me?'

"And they answered him: 'Thou shalt not have her till thou pay the marriage-price for her.' And he said to them: 'What is her marriage-price?' and they said: 'The marriage-price is that thou make two prostrations in prayer before Muhammad.'

"And Adam arose and worshipped in the name of Muhammad that he might have his wife; and prayer was a substitute for the payment of a marriage-price."

STORIES OF COQUELIN.

Of the many distinguished French actors who have visited London within the past twenty years not one was more popular than M. Coquelin. At various theatres he appeared, his English debut being at the Gaiety, when this house was managed by the late John Hollingshead, and subsequently delighted crowded audiences at the Comedy, Haymarket, Royal, Shaftesbury, and His Majesty's. And he made many genuine friends in England. It was in April 1888 that M. Coquelin first met Sir Henry Irving.

The meeting with Sir Henry Irving.

The story of the relationship of these two great actors is well told by Mr. Bram Stoker: "Previous to this meeting there had been a certain amount of friction between the two men. Coquelin had written, in an article in 'Harper's Magazine' for May 1887 on 'Acting and Actors.' In this article he made certain comments on Irving which were not impudent, but were most decidedly wanting in delicacy of feeling towards a fellow artist. Irving replied to the article in an 'Actors' Note' in the 'Nineteenth Century' for June of the same year. When some two years later Coquelin republished his article he left out entirely the part relating to Irving. When the two men met at Mayer's they at once became friends. The very fact of having crossed words brought to each a measure of respect for the other. In the course of years Irving and Coquelin met often, and the oftener they met the more their friendship ripened. For a good many years Irving took quite an affectionate interest in him and his affairs; after he had made his enormous success in Paris with 'Cyrano,' and was anxious to produce it in London, Irving made arrangements for playing himself for some weeks in the suburbs, so that he might give up the Lyceum to his friend.

Irving had purchased the English rights of the play, continues Mr. Stoker, "intending to play *Cyrano* himself, but on going carefully into it he came to the conclusion that the part was one hardly suitable for him. It was after their last meeting that Coquelin sent Irving his picture in character as *Cyrano*." The deceased actor was also a keen admirer of Miss Ellen Terry. "Angloïque, très sympathique, très tendre," he once cried, after a glass at her through his opera glass. When he saw her in "Madame Sans Gêne" he remarked that without undervaluing the splendid performance of Réjane, Ellen Terry had "won his heart." "She is full of quiet," he said, "and enters fully into the spirit of the rôle. Her exquisite freshness in the laundry scene, when she discommits that sky conspirator Fouché by putting a hot iron from her cheek, and her movements in the scene of the Emperor's study twenty years later when she astonishes the same Fouché, who has become Duke of Otranto, by the brilliant schemes which she explains to him, are surpassing. She is natural, bright, impulsive, and embodies the character from first to last."

COQUELIN AND HIS AUDIENCES.

Sir Squire Bancroft is the proud possessor of a letter from Coquelin eulogising him after he had witnessed a performance of "School" at the Haymarket, a representation which was the basis of an article he wrote a few years later in a Paris paper, in which he dealt with many phases of London life. Of course Coquelin paid a tribute of respect to the cabmen, and this he did in a humorous note. "Why is it they drive one so fast? At first I could not understand, but eventually I discovered the reason—the drivers are sitting behind, and consequently can push the cab!"

On one occasion Coquelin was asked if he noticed any difference in the audience he played to in different parts of the world. His reply was characteristically diplomatic. "Players," he said, "are necessarily rather cosmopolitan, but we except, and usually find sympathetic audience when we travel. It is natural enough when you come to consider it. I have had some experience of all the capitals of Europe, and almost invariably I find that the audience consists of those people who admire the French language, and French literature. The same is the experience of German actors with whom I have discussed the question. The people who visit a foreign theatre are so far moulded in their ideas and sympathies by their absorption in the foreign literature that, from the actor's point of view, they might almost be of his own nationality. The result is that national characteristics are toned down."

THE MOST EXPENSIVE COSTUME EVER MADE.

One of the last English visitors to Coquelin was Mr. W. Clarkson, who was in Paris at the time of the actor's death arranging for the costumes and head dresses for M. Rostand's "Chanticleer," in which the deceased actor was to have sustained the title rôle. "Coquelin had been most enthusiastic about the part for several years past," said Mr. Clarkson to a "Daily Chronicle" reporter, "and he was delighted with the fantastic attire which I had made for him. On his head was the head of a cock with brilliant plumage, and his dress consisted of thousands of bright feathers, carefully sewn together, so as to look realistic. Indeed, this dress took two years to make, and I had four assistants working on it all that time. So I may safely say it was the most expensive costume ever made for an actor."

Coquelin loved the English, and it may interest you to know that his valet was an Englishman.

In private life he might be likened to our Edward Terry, for he was wealthy, honest, straightforward, and a good business man. No one has ever said a word against him, his word was his bond. As an early riser, he always fixed his appointments for 9 o'clock in the morning.

And, however late he went to bed, he was always fresh at that hour, although he may have had only a few hours' sleep.

"I can hardly describe him as a humorist, but

I can recall his visit to Wardour-street, when Sarah Bernhardt laid the foundation stone of the premises I now occupy. The tent under which we all standing was crowded, and the doorkeepers failed to recognise the distinguished visitor. Taking a back seat, M. Coquelin quietly worked his way round to the refreshment saloon, and proceeded to make a good meal

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine
Worcestershire.

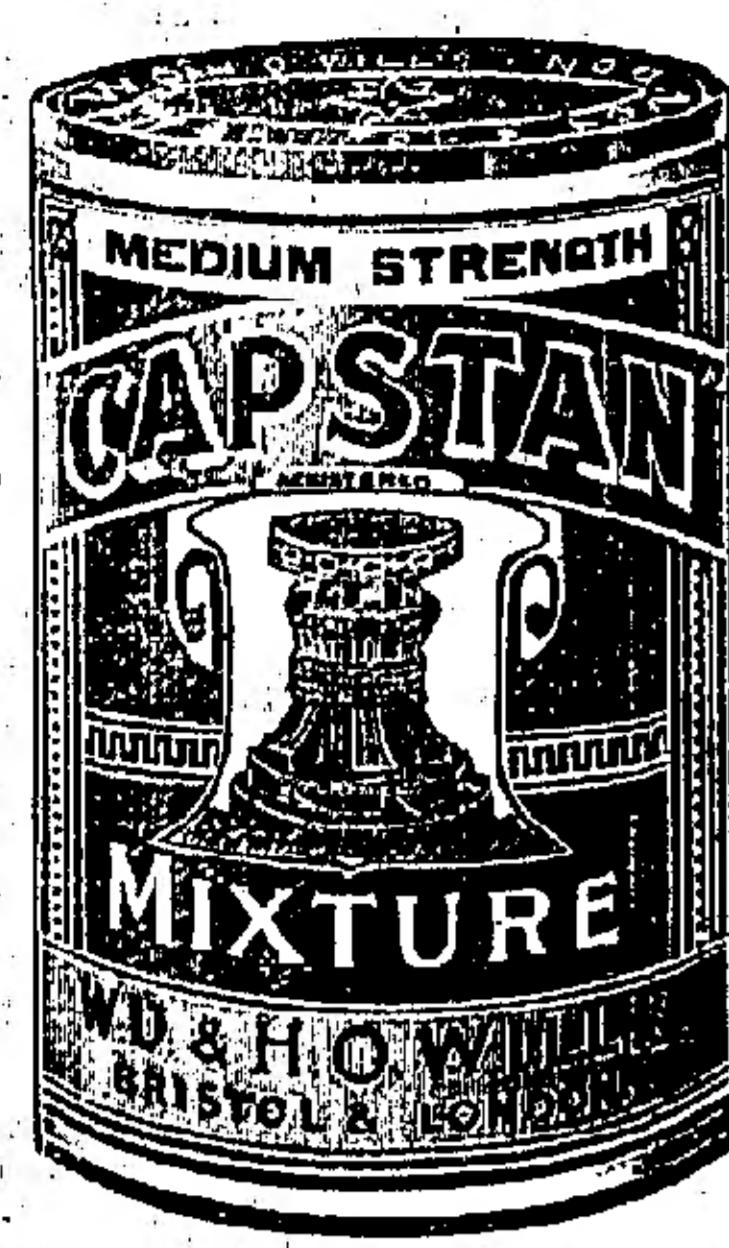
By Royal Warrant to
H.M. THE KING.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in



"CAPSTAN"

MIXTURE

A Unique

Smoking Mixture.

"Let those smoke now who never smoked before,
And those who always smoked—now smoke the more."

IN THREE STRENGTHS:—MILD, MEDIUM & FULL

SOLD EVERYWHERE

[314]



BANKS
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUND 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Tokyo Kobo Osaka
Nagasaki London Lyons
New York San Francisco Honolulu
Bombay Shanghai Hankow
Choofoo Tientsin Peking
Newchwang Daly Port Arthur
Antung Liuyang Mukden
Tieling Chiang Chun

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum

6% 4%
" " 3% 3%
" " TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [524]

NEEDERLANDSCHEN HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,752,884.84
(about £279,407)

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Soumbava, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Rota-
Radja, (Acheen) Bandjernasim.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay,
Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta,
Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New
York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of
credit on its Branches and Correspondents in
the East, on the Continent, and in Great
Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts
Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2 per annum on daily
balance.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

6% 4%
" " 3% 3%
" " 3% 3%
" " J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS
TOES £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

for 6 " 3% " 2% "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1908. [121]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
PAID-UP 552,000
RESERVE FUND 210,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months 4 per cent.

For 6 " 3% per cent.

For 3 " 2% per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April 1908. [23]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:—

STERLING £1,500,000 at 2/— \$15,000,000

SILVER \$14,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$29,500,000

RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESHAM—Chairman.

E. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq.—

G. Friesland, Esq.—

C. S. Gibbey, Esq.—

W. Helms, Esq.—

C. B. Lenzmann, Esq.—

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [20]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3%
per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

NETHERLANDS-INDISCHE
HANDELSDRAVEN.

(NETHERLAND INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital FL. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000);
Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund FL. 2,303,517.37 (£183,376)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK,
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the
World.

THE BANK transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business, receives
money. Current Account at the Rate of
2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4% per annum.

6 do 3% " 2% "

3 do 3% " 2% "

C. WOLDRINIGH, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [26]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 5,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 1,140,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy Kobe Tainan

Anping Nagasaki Tamsui

Foochow Osaka Tokyo

Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, DES VEAUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

Deposits received on terms which may be had

on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [1518]

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ... Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow,

Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tsinchow,

Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and
Bankers:

KOENIGLICHE SEPHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE
STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTION DE DISCONTO—
GESELLSCHAFT.

DEUTSCHE BANK

S. BLEICHROEDER

BERLINER HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFT

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND
INDUSTRIE

ROBERT WAESCHAUER & CO.

MENDELSSOHN & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD &
Sohns

JACOB S. H. STEIN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG,
SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & CO., KOEHN.

BAIERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSEL-
BANK, MÜNCHEN.

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND
INDUSTRIE

BERLINER HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFT

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND
INDUSTRIE

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INDUSTRIE

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INDUSTRIE